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PAIGH

WORLD DAY FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY FOR DIALOGUE AND DEVELOPMENT

The UN General Assembly declared May 21 to be the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development. Its commemoration wants to contribute to the understanding of the value of coexistence among peoples, to enable and promote the economic, environmental and social bases of sustainable development.

In this spirit the Office of Education and Culture of the OAS aims at promoting a better understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity; enhancing the dignity and the identity of the people of the Americas and improving the general knowledge of the role that minority groups such as the indigenous peoples play in our region.

OAS recognizes cultural diversity as a common heritage of humanity and as a factor of identity, and as a source of development. Its Member States emphasize the fundamental role of culture in the economic, social and human development of the region.

“Consider the cultural diversity that characterizes our region to be a source of great richness for our societies. Respect for and value of our diversity must be a cohesive factor that strengthens the social fabric and the development of our nations”

(Declaration of Quebec, 2001, American States Organization)

HISTORY RELATED ACTIVITIES REGARDING THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

CONGRESO LATINOAMERICANO Y DEL CARIBE. TRABAJO Y TRABAJADORES: PASADO Y PRESENTE, 1500-2010

Date: May 2 to 6, 2017

Call: Instituto Internacional de Historia Social and Centro de Investigaciones Sociales de la Vicepresidencia del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia.

Place: La Paz, Bolivia

INFORMS: rba@iisg.nl, amaruv@gmail.com

III ENCUENTRO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA ORAL Y MEMORIA: "USOS, CONSTRUCCIONES Y APORTES PARA LA PAZ"

Date: May 18 to 20, 2017

Call: Colectivo de Historia Oral-Colombia, Red Latinoamericana de Historia Oral (RELAHO), Centro de las Memorias Étnicas (U. del Cauca), Departamento Ciencias Sociales (UPN), Universidad Pedagógica and Tecnológica de Colombia (UPTC) y otras.

Place: Bogotá, Colombia

INFORMS: <http://www.colectivohistoriaoral.org>

VII CONGRESO REGIONAL DE HISTORIA E HISTORIOGRAFÍA

Date: May 18 to 20, 2017

Call: Departamento de Historia de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral

Place: Santa Fe, Argentina

INFORMS:

http://www.fhuc.unl.edu.ar/media/congresos%20y%20actividades/2017/Historia%20e%20Historiografia_circular%20primera.pdf

CALL

The Historical Cartography Committee of the History Commission invites to be part of the project

"ATLAS HISTÓRICO DE AMÉRICA"

which will be developed through the first International Seminar with the theme Pueblos Originarios.

We call all stakeholders to be part of this initiative and to present their work and lines of research under the theme: "Nuevas miradas en la huella del americano" on November 13 and 14, 2017 in the city of Santiago de Chile. Informs: <http://www.atlashamerica.cl/>

Articles for *Ulúa. Revista de Historia, Sociedad y Cultura*

Call for: Article

Ulúa keeps open its permanent call for original works that contribute knowledge of relevant quality in our area of interest and that suggest new orientations in and for the investigation in thematic, methodologies, approaches and bibliographic sources.

Informs: <http://revistas.uv.mx/index.php/ulua>

International Award for Intellectual History in Latin America

The University of Sao Paulo, through the Latin American Integration-PROLAM Post-Graduation Program, the Working Group (WG) of the European Association of Latin American Historians (AHILA) and the Institute of Historical Social Research (IHS) of the Veracruzana University convene the Third Edition of the International Prize of Intellectual History in Latin America.

Dates: The registration period begins on March 1, 2017 and concludes on February 27, 2018.

Informs:

<http://revistas.uv.mx/index.php/ulua/announcement/view/90>

IBEROAMERICAN AWARD IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Social Research Institute of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), with the support of the Organization of Ibero-American States, invites researchers of Social Sciences to run for the ninth edition of the Ibero-American Prize in Social Sciences.

The deadline for receipt of papers by email is June 16, 2017, at 2:30 p.m.

Informs: http://www.iis.unam.mx/pdfs/convoc_premio_iis.pdf

HISTORY COMMISSION

In the 72nd anniversary of the end of World War II, after the unconditional German surrender on May 8, 1945, the History Commission recapitulates the role of the American States in this conflict:

During the Panama Conference in 1939, most countries in the region signed the Declaration on Neutrality. However, in July 1941, during the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in Cuba, the "Declaration of Havana" was signed. It was stated that any attack upon one hemispheric nation was to be considered an act of aggression against all. To this was added the Japanese attack on the base of Pearl Harbor in 1941 and the entrance of the United States to the war.

Three countries actively joined the war effort; many others broke relations or declared a state of war.

On May 12, 1940, Mexico protested to Germany about the invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and asked the German delegate Arthur Dietrich to leave the country. Mexican Congress declared war on the Axis on May 22, 1942, after submarines

sank Mexican tankers. Mexico sent the 201 Squadron for the war against Japan, in 1945.

Cuba declared war in December of 1941 and it helped actively in the defense of the Panama Canal, but it did not send forces to Europe.

Costa Rica, declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941, at the same time as the United States.

Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy and sent infantry force to the Italian front. His Navy and Air Force acted in the Atlantic Ocean.

Venezuela was key as an oil supplier to the United States. Two days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Venezuela declared his solidarity and froze funds from Axis Nationals, breaking relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Argentina broke off relations with the Axis countries in January 1944 and declared war on them in March 1945.

On February 14, 1945, Uruguay declared war on Germany and Japan.

Many of the American countries participated in World War II as suppliers of unprocessed materials and food for the Allied armies.

INTERNATIONAL WORKER'S DAY

On the 150th anniversary of the establishment of International Labor Day, held on 1 May, the History Commission presents a synthesis of this important movement:

In 1886, the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, enacted the Ingersoll Act, which established 8 hours of daily work. This law was not fulfilled by the employers, because of that, union organizations mobilize and paralyze the country with more than five thousand strikes.

The most famous episode of this struggle was the May 1886 incident in Chicago's Haymarket Square where, during a demonstration against the repression of a strike, a bomb killed several attendees. Four anarchist leaders went to trial and executed.

In July 1889, the Second International instituted the "International Labor Day" to perpetuate the memory of the events of May 1886 in Chicago. This demand was undertaken by American workers and immediately adopted and promoted by the International Workers' Association.

The Paris Congress of the Second International agreed to hold the "Labor Day" on 1 May each year.

Throughout the 20th century, laws were passed to guarantee workers' rights.

The Mexican Constitution of 1917 initiates social constitutionalism by creating a Welfare State that guarantees not only individual but social rights.

The Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor (IACML) of the OAS is the main hemispheric forum for discussion and political decision-making in labor matters; at this forum formulates the priorities that guide the cooperation actions necessary to face the labor challenges of the region.

TODAY IN HISTORY

- **MAY 1**
International Worker's Day. Juan Jose Flores in the presidency
- **MAY 2**
1866. Peru. The Spanish navy bombs El Callao, the last action of the Spanish war against Chile and Peru.
- **MAY 3**
World Press Freedom Day
- **MAY 5**
1862. Mexico. Victory at the Battle of Puebla over French army.
- **MAY 8**
1945. German rendition that marks the end of World War II.
- **MAY 12**
1927. Nicaragua. Augusto César Sandino announces his determination to continue the fight against the American troops that in January disembarked in Corinto.
- **MAY 13TH**
1846. The war between Mexico and the United States officially begins, culminating on February 2, 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo that took half of Mexico's territory.
- **1830. Ecuador.** The country becomes independent of La Gran Colombia, with General
- **MAY 14**
1813. With the departure of Simón Bolívar's army from the city of Cucuta (now Colombia), the "Admirable Campaign" begins.
- **MAY 15**
1811. Paraguay separates from Spain.
- **1867. Mexico.** The taking of Querétaro, consolidates the triumph of the Republic.
- **MAY 21**
1919, United States. The House of Representatives approves the Nineteenth Amendment to achieve the female vote.
- **World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development**
- **MAY 22**
International Day for Biological Diversity
- **1811.** Paraguay se separa de España estableciéndose como República independiente.
- **MAY 29**
International Day of UN Peacekeepers